

THE PRESIDENT'S VISIT.

He Will Be Given a Cordial Welcome.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL.

The Train on Which the Chief Executive Will Make His Tour—Everything for His Comfort.

It is safe to say that the reception to President Harrison will be the largest public demonstration ever seen in the southern part of the State. The citizens of Los Angeles will turn out en masse to do honor to the chief executive of the Nation, and thousands will come in from the surrounding country. The arrangements for the reception are now practically completed, and the Council will at the meeting this morning probably approve the money, which was decided to be a public meeting, this evening, when the final arrangements will be concluded. A band was engaged and Bishop Moore and other members of the clergy, will read the procession in carriages.

The general committee will probably meet this evening, and the Committee of Welcome will meet tomorrow to make final arrangements.

THE PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL.

The Washington (D. C.) Star of the 13th gives the following account of the President's special train:

"The Presidential special" is the inscription in letters of gold on the forward panels of the combination baggage and smoking car. The train which will convey President Harrison and his party over 900 continuous miles of railway track in California, is the car of the prettiest specimens of the car builders' art that human eyes ever looked upon, and through this train after a short stop at San Francisco, accompanied by Col. Robert A. Parke and Superintendent McKeever.

The forward end of the train, or so much of it as is not occupied by the dynamo operating the electric lights, will be devoted to baggage and boxes of supplies of a non-perishable nature. Then comes the smoking compartment, upholstered in olive plush, furnished with chairs and sofas and provided with a library and a card table.

None of the books in the two book-cases are political in their nature, but Republican authors seem to be fully represented, and the Republican writer, Lew Wallace, has "The Fair God" and "Ben Hur" on the shelves. Andrew Carnegie's "Around the World" is also there. Electric fans are provided for the use of the President and his party. The bathroom is rather diminutive; looks as though it might have been constructed for a leader of the "great unwashed" instead of for a Republican President.

There will be plenty of water on the train. In an auxiliary tank, a good supply of water is ready for use in an emergency.

A dyspeptic could eat in the dining-car. The tables are of oak and the curtains are green plush. Pearl gray seats look coolly inviting and harmonize esthetically with the blue and white of the couple of waters were wisely engaged in cleaning up silverware enough to supply a big hotel; one of the cooks was losing a cabinet with ground coffee and another was rattling pots and pans in the kitchen.

The steward, with a corker sticking out of an upper vest pocket, was on his knees in front of the water closet, and another was adorned with white and red and orange and green labels—bottles whose muscous were stamped with the initials of silver seals and emerald seals and yellow seals, and a few black bottles that were checked with common and unadorned corks.

Next to the dining-car was the President's car—the New Zealand. The main interior is upholstered in blue plush with brown corners and a few appointments set aside for the President and his party. A double drawing-room is a dainty as a bridal chamber in a brand-new hotel. White and gold are the colors of the room; the woodwork is a rich terra cotta. The effect is most pleasing.

The ideal is made up of six drawing-rooms, all furnished with the same appointments. The highest style of art, one room is salmon and white, with some of the woodwork plain mahogany, the rest of it is a rich gold and gold-molded. The berth-panels are adorned with flowers and gilt molding. Another apartment is salmon-colored, a third is a sea-green in its general tone, while the others are crushed strawberry, olive and electric blue.

A combined library and observation car is the Vaseau. In its forward end are six sections, upholstered in blue and metal-fitted in brass. Linen closets divide these sections from the observation car.

Two sections in brown plush are separated by curtains and the bookcases are ranged along the great glass windows through which the party expects to see a great deal of the United States during the next thirty days. In the library there is a fine copy of Wallace's "Ben Hur," and another copy of "Ben Hur," while Andrew Carnegie is represented by "An American Four-in-hand in Europe."

There is an interesting collection of available literature ranging from Balzac and George Eliot to Uncle Remus.

Electric fans are also fitted at the ends of the room.

But the open-air end of the car will be more interesting than its interior. The platform is seven feet long by five feet wide, rubber floored and fenced in with brass and bronze. The roof extends to a point even with the platform, so that when it becomes necessary to address an audience in the rain the President does not necessarily have to expose himself to the elements.

A brass brake wheel, after a short grip for the speaker's right hand, leaving the left hand free for gesticulative purposes.

All the illumination on the train, even to the exterior lamps, will be electric. In addition to the electric lights there is an ample supply of oil lamps, to be used should the current give out.

At 10 o'clock tonight the train will be run up to the depot, and at 12:10 o'clock it will start on its long journey.

The President's party, which will start tonight for the South, will consist of the President and Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee, Mrs. Dimmick, Mr. and Mrs. Russell, H. R. Foster, Postmaster General W. A. Wood, Marshal Randall, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Boyd, Mr. E. F. Tibbott, the President's stenographer, and Messrs. Clarke, Oulahan and Austin, the newspaper men.

THE NEWSPAPER MEN.

In regard to newspaper correspondents, the Washington Star says:

When the first details of the Presidential trip were being considered, the question was confronted of how the press should be accommodated. The President dislikes traveling, as he was, with a brass band, and he soon indicated that his preference was to have as few newspaper representatives on board the train as possible.

It was accordingly decided that it would be unpracticable to take only representatives of the three press associations, thus avoiding any undue discrimination. The line was drawn very strictly against the genus "special correspondent" in view of the fact that there are so many of that class in Washington that to take all would have required a special train.

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Hence the President invited but three newspaper men, Messrs. Alfred Clark of the Associated Press, Richard V. Oulahan of the United Press, and Oscar F.

Austin of the Press News Association. These gentlemen will furnish the world with all of the details of the trip that will find their way into print. They will travel as the guests of the President.

About Los Angeles Street. The Los Angeles Times, April 18.—To the Editor of THE TIMES: The property-owners on Los Angeles street wish to protest through the papers against what they consider the unfair action of the Council in forcing the opening of that street below Twenty-third.

Los Angeles street is a beautiful street, by third street, with the exception of a space midway which should be opened, and could be done at small expense and with no objections, but to condemn the whole street to Twenty-third street to Shafer avenue at an expense of nearly \$400,000, at a time, too, when we are all groaning under heavy taxes, and still more heavy burthens, is a disgraceful oppression, to say the least of it, especially when all those who get money by the scheme, declare that it is unnecessary, and never should have been started, as Main street is only 500 feet east, and Maple avenue near by on the west, both open beyond the city limits. The last Council refused to listen to our protest after appointing a time to hear the owners of the property, and to state their objections, but they had previously determined to put it through, and when asked if they would hear any of the others who were there to use their privilege of protesting—voted "No." To this Council we were led to look for relief, but it seems that the street commissioners have already run a bill of several thousands, which the Council lack the courage to dispose of in the proper way, and the property owners do not feel like offering to pay it, nor should they be expected to.

Los Angeles street is now fifty feet wide between Washington and Twenty-third. To widen it to one hundred feet, and above the \$75 allowed them for the ten feet taken from each lot, but where the street commissioners have offered to pay it, nor should they be expected to.

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WHY DO YOU COUGH?

Do you know that a little cough is a dangerous thing? Are you aware that it often fastens on the lungs and far too often runs into Consumption and ends in Death? People suffering from Asthma, Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Consumption will all tell you that

"IT STARTED WITH A COLD."

Can you afford to neglect it? Can you trifle with so serious a matter? Are you aware that

DR. ACKER'S ENGLISH REMEDY

for Coughs, Colds and Consumption is beyond question the greatest of all Modern Remedies? It will stop a Cough in one night. It will check a Cold in a day. It will prevent Croup, relieve Asthma and cure Consumption if taken in time. "You can't afford to be without it." A 25 cent bottle may save you \$100 in Doctor's bills—may save your life! Ask your druggist for it, or write to W. H. HOOKER & CO., 46 West Broadway, New York, for book.

H. M. SALE & SON, 220 S. Spring Street.

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EASTERN MADE DRILLING TOOLS!

The only Establishment on the Pacific Coast that can furnish everything connected with Drilling or Pumping Oil Wells.

SANTA PAULA HARDWARE COMPANY,
Santa Paula, Ventura County, Cal.

SPORTING NEWS.

Decline in the Breeding of Saddle Horses.

THE NEGLECTED MUSTANG.

Sale of the Late Senator Hearst's Horses—Their Records as Broad Winners—Turf Notes—General Topics.

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COST OF CANDIES.

Sweetness Made Sweeter but Not Cheaper

BY OPERATION OF THE TARIFF.

The Romance as Well as the Fact of the Toothsome Girl-convincer—Candy, Ancient and Modern—Tricks of the Trade.

(New York Tribune.)

Young women (and young men who buy candy for the young women) will be disappointed to learn that the reduction in the price of sugar will not affect their favorite article of consumption, and that Huyler's and Maillard's candies will not be any cheaper. The Tribune reporter who went to these two factories, where the delicious smell makes one's mouth water, was told that the cost of sugar is only a comparatively slight item in the production of the higher grades of candies, the skilled workmanship and costly methods being the main factors that are considered in making the price. Other manufacturers of high-priced candies say the same, so George must still bankrupt himself unless his Dulcinea shows mercy and deigns to eat some other brand. This means \$1.25 for a pound of fruit places with Maillard's name on it, or \$1 for the best mixed, while Huyler's best mixed costs 80 cents a pound.

In the cheaper grades of candies, however, the reduction in sugar will make a sweeping change. The large manufacturers, who sell to the jobbers, will reduce their prices from 12 to 2 cents a pound. This will, of course, benefit both jobbers and retailers greatly, and will be of immense advantage to the consumer.



Uncle Sam's little boy finds he can buy a good deal more candy for the same money.

As to the American confectioners' trade, which has assumed wonderful proportions. Thirty years ago a candy factory, pure and simple, was unknown, and manufacturers considered it necessary to combine the manufacture of some other article with it; in fact the manufacture of candy in any form is comparatively recent, and the girls of ancient Greece and Rome had neither caramels nor bon-bons to enable them to pass the time at the matinee, although they did enjoy more realistic and blood-curdling shows, which today could throw the modern tank-drama, with buzz-saw and burglar acts, "far in the shade." But would they repay the sacrifices of the transparent fruit, the glaze of the French candied fruits with oranges and apricots clothed in a dream of sugary delight, or the walnut that peeps from the candied covering like a kernel lost in the snow? What exhibition of muscle and endurance, when spiced by the occasional dash of a combatant, what array of garbs and nations could have the effect that a box of candies, reposed in their lace paper, has on the sex whose love for good things is proverbial.

But even the Spartan, who does not share the almost-universal love for sweets, should be able to see something very attractive in the box.

All the colors of the rainbow and all the scents of fruit and flowers are represented in this one pound. Orchard and garden have been rifled, busy hands and brains have toiled in far lands and near to produce a passing delight; even the rural and retiring vegetables have been called on to give colors.

Who, in looking at a box of modern candies, would imagine that only ten years have passed since the English practice of putting terra alba into candies was abandoned? This is a heavy white earth, purely mineral, which was carefully pulverized till it became fine enough to float in the air, and was then mixed with the candy paste to give it body and weight. It is not poisonous, but is about as healthful as finely granulated paving-stone would be as an article of steady diet.

The colors, too, in those olden days were not always harmless, and the bright blue or red candy of those days is responsible for many additions to the graveyard literature of the country.

No historian has left a record of the manufacture of candy from sugar, but it could not have been known in Europe in any form before the sixteenth century. Before then they had concoctions of honey and nuts ground to paste, but the early Romans knew nothing about sugar, except as a curiosity. The introduction of sugar dates probably from the time of the Crusades, and it was first made in Cyprus, in about the middle of the twelfth century. From this place it seems to have come to Madeira, and thence to the West Indies, in the beginning of the sixteenth century. Until the fifteenth century probably only the sweet juice was known, but toward the middle of the sixteenth century a Venetian discovered a method of refining, which was soon used in Germany, a factory having been established in Dresden in 1587. The method, however, was crude, and consisted only in clarifying the syrup and producing a form of candy sugar, impure and discolored.

The sugar-cane was originally a native of the East Indies; it is a perennial plant, having a jointed stalk, which is filled with a loose, sweet, juicy pith for two-thirds of its length. The leaves are ribbon-shaped, and from four to five feet long. Its height varies from six to twenty feet, according to the condition of the soil, and the thickness of the stalk from one to two inches. The best cane is ready for cutting in ten months after planting, while other grades are not available for periods ranging from twelve to twenty months. The stalks are cut a little

above the ground and tied in bunches for the crushing mill. Fresh canes spring from the stumps, so that they may be cut several times without replanting, but as each growth is smaller than the preceding one, it is customary to replant part of the field yearly. The canes are

CRUSHED BY HEAVY ROLLERS, which make only from two to four revolutions a minute, and sixty-five to seventy-five pounds of cane juice can be extracted from 100 pounds of cane. Sugar is not grown in Europe, except to a limited extent in Sicily and Andalusia, and it grows only in the extreme southern parts of the United States. Buildings from eight to nine stories high are used for sugar refining, the raw sugar being dissolved in hot water at the top, as little water as possible being used. Then bullock's blood is mixed in, the reason for this being that the albumen coagulates from the heat, and the scum as it rises to the top carries with it all the mechanical impurities. The sugar is then pressed through bag filters, after which it passes through charcoal made of bones. The product is then pure sugar and water, the water being eliminated by heating a second time. A complicated method is then used to whiten the pure sugar, when it is ready for use.

The operation of the McKinley bill reduced the price of sugar 2 cents a pound on April 1. The baneful influence of this will be felt in a great number of trades, and give purer and better food, owing to the fact that the difference in price between sugar and glucose is now so slight, granulated sugar being only 4 cents against 8 cents for glucose. It will not pay manufacturers who heretofore used glucose to retain it, as the saving will not nearly outweigh the gain in quality which they can obtain by using sugar. It will work changes in the breweries and the jam and preserve factories, but candies particularly will feel the good effect of the reduction in cost. While the high-priced candies, as previously mentioned, will be no cheaper, the difference in the cost of sugar will enable the large manufacturers of this country, and of New York and Philadelphia especially, to compete with England in the strife for South American trade. In past years our export trade with this country has been carried on under great disadvantages, and had it been merely a question of price we could have had none whatever; it was only the good reputation of the American manufacturers which enabled them to hold the trade, and what candy was sold was sold as a result of good quality carefully maintained. In fact, the high-priced candies stand today without a foreign rival, and are sold in England in large quantities, the only disadvantage being their perishable nature. Now that the price of the cheap candy can be cut, trade should assume great proportions. As far as the American consumer is concerned, though he will not get candy cheaper, he will get purer and better. As it is expected that sugar will replace glucose almost entirely, except in cases where the latter article is necessary, as in making caramels.

CONFECTIONERS USE THE THREE GRADES of sugar known as granulated, mould A, and confectioners' A. The method of manufacture has not changed much in the last fifteen years except in details, the cheaper grades of candy being made of finely powdered sugar, and mixed with a little gum arabic, to give them the necessary consistency, while the fine grades are carefully prepared syrup is used.

There are over twelve hundred varieties of candies, averaging in price from 5 cents a pound for gum-drops to \$1 an ounce for cream, etc. One firm in New York alone is said by good authority to do business to the amount of \$1,000,000 a year, and the entire business of the country is estimated at from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000. A wonderful change from the old terra alba days has come about, owing chiefly to the efforts of the National Confectioners' Association, which was formed in 1883 in Chicago and which now has 175 members, who are among the largest firms in the country. They meet annually, the next meeting being fixed to take place in St. Louis on May 5, 6 and 7. Besides the usual objects of such an association, the noteworthy clause in their laws is the one relating to adulteration, which provides that any member found guilty of using terra alba or injurious colors shall be expelled, the like penalty being in store for those who adulterate candies with flour, covering, or corn starch, the use of the latter article, however, being allowed in the manufacture of gum and fig paste, where it is indispensable. The association on May 12, 1888, offered a standing reward of \$100 for information leading to the conviction of any person using injurious substances or adulterations.

The publisher of the Confectioners' Gazette also offered the same amount, and it should be gratifying to an American to learn that the reward has not yet been claimed. The reader may therefore buy candy without fear, and young women may use this information in case their male friends should try to evade buying it on the plea that it is unhealthy.

Railway Shops Burning. MONTREAL, April 20.—At 2:15 o'clock a. m. the Canadian Pacific railway cabinet shops in connection with their works on Delawere avenue are burning, and likely to be totally destroyed.

Charges Against Cabinet Ministers. OTTAWA (Ont.), April 19.—Petitions will be filed tomorrow to unseat Sir Adolphe Caron, minister of militia, and Sir Hector Langevin, minister of public works, for corrupt practices.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEFS.

Delegates to the Republican League Convention are assembling at Cincinnati.

The corner stone of the new Caselleite convent at New Orleans was laid yesterday.

Kansas and Dakota stockmen who sold their cattle at a sacrifice during the scarcity of grain last winter, will ship cattle to their ranges from Texas and California.

Efforts of Wyoming, Montana and Colorado cattlemen to have the quarantine line moved so far west as it was previous to the national quarantine line being established, are meeting with encouragement at Washington.

Reports from the Pennsylvania coke region are that the operators are importing Italian and negro laborers, and will try to resume work in most of the plants today. This, coupled with the fact that overtures will be continued, makes lively times probable today.

Emperor William is said to be fond of playing Caliph Haroun al Raschid by going about disguised at night to certain liquor shops and music halls where his soldiers and sailors are to be found, in order to pick up criticisms of his army and navy.

"There is a remarkable example of success," said a Washington man. "Do you refer to the young fellow across the street?" "Yes." "Why, he doesn't look as if he'd have any head for business." "He hasn't." He succeeded to a fortune. (Washington Post.)

STREET FAKIRS.

SOME QUEER SPECIMENS OF A QUEER SPECIES.

The Man Who Sells False Moustaches and the Fellow Who Dispenses Perfumery—How They "Work."

The spring crop of street peddlers has arrived, and it is one of the queerest of sidewalk "fakirs" who are now holding forth in this city, they "propose to capture the entire 'sucker' family. It is not known whether the 'suckers' have in increased numbers or not, but it is very certain that the impudent curstion sharper is more numerous than ever before in the history of this city, and his lingo goes on convincing all who have a passing fancy for his smooth ways that he is fully prepared to take in and do up the innocent 'chump' who goes about seeking whom he may be humbugged by.

These Cheap John fakirs do more to convince one that the old saying, "There are only two classes in this world, the humbugs and the humbugged," is true than any other class of frauds.

Their very make-up goes to show that they would cheat the eyes out of a wooden nutmeg peddler, and one glance in their snake-like eyes ought to be sufficient to drive a honest man away from them. And yet the average 'sucker' will step up and pay down his two or four bits for a pair of moustaches purchased at a thousand places for a nickel.

There is hardly a block in the business part of the city free of these fellows at present, and the devices for drawing the dimes out of the pockets of the unsuspecting are too numerous to mention.

One of the most amusing fakirs in town is the moustache sharper. The fellow who manages this institution is a queer duck to look at and his trade is equally queer. It is probably the first time that such a duck ever visited Los Angeles, and the average reader who has not heard his set speech, when he opens out for business, will be puzzled to know what kind of 'critter' he is.

"Step right up ladies and gentlemen, here's yer real genuine hair moustache. Hev'ry body needs hit. Ye gents what's inclined ter detectives, here's yer disguise yer's forter nor lightening can chase down yer greased hand. Yer ladies what wants ter go ter yer masquerade ball, or hincind ter yer husband or lover, here's yer better nor ter step right up hand let me transform yer. Ther false moustache is er thing that's in a sling tone of voice to the fakir, and he says, "Step right up hand let me transform yer in er second so as yer mother wouldn't know yer."

A person of ordinary sense would hardly believe that this fellow is making a living, but he is, and he is making a good one. Men, women and children are his customers, and many of them seem to buy in an absent-minded kind of way, which shows that they have the slightest idea as to what they will do with the bunch of goat or sheep hair that is probably worth less than a cent.

There is another successful fakir that blew in with the spring winds. He deals out the "finest quality of French perfumery," according to his song, which he sells at the rate of 10 cents a bottle.

"Of course he sells to people that are too poor to buy the real thing," remark the thinking. If any one will take the trouble to stand by this fellow for half an hour he will soon discover that the very poor are not among his customers. Ladies who use nothing but the very finest perfume are being noticed taking in a supply of this stuff, and it is a mystery to know what they do with it.

The whole thing simply proves that it is human to squander money, and goes to illustrate that the bigger the humbug the more successful he is. A thousand odd "fakes" have been exposed and exposed by the daily press, and yet the crowd of suckers will come up smiling every time.

(Please don't ANY MORE.)

(With my brain in wrecked condition, I would tender this petition to the author of the verses which appeared in Sunday's TIMES. "Evermore" the lines were headed; "Evermore" my tears are shed, as their weird and woolly jingle through my weary brain now chimes.)

Dear "Era"—When you go to write a poem, if you really want to show me that you understand your business and can give the link in your trade, read "Jangle" measure, if you want to give them pleasure, though your present style of writing causes every one to smile.

When you mount Pegasus "aaddle," either "sideshow" or "a-straddle," do not let him limp so lamely. If you would not give offense, say "Vat you say to give 'Ben' blazes, use more care in choosing phrases, and preserve the rhythmic measure, though you sacrifice the sense.

Oh! my brain is worn and weary, and my eyes are red and bleary, from the struggle I have had in making all your verses chime! And now I go to college, and would have "exercise" my knowledge, if I thought that by so doing, I could write my wraith in rhyme.

Please don't "try to paint a picture," for I know I would catch a stricture in the market from the brushes and the colors you would choose. On this point my head is level, and I know you'd raise the "devil," for your broad, harmonious coloring would give us all the blues.

We admit that it was foolish for poor "Ben" to be so mischievous in the market, but for the brushes and the colors, and the framework in the middle, when you say they're not "a-straddle" 'tis enough to make us squeal.

If you want to be real caustic, you just write "Ben" an acoustic, and in stately, flowing language you can wipe him out on the floor. But for the gracious love of heaven, if you wish to be forgiven, don't go and vent and done it, like you did, that "any more."

"PIRATE."

CURRENT HUMOR.

The man who lies at all must necessarily lie low.—(Dallas News.)

Mr. Forreund—We must retrench our expenses this year, my dear Mrs. Forreund—Very well, I'll begin by telling my friends that my \$500 Russian poodle only cost \$250.—(Epoch.)

"What was the idea of dressing the little page at the Bevere wedding like a western desperado?" "Oh, he was to hold up the train, you know."—(Puck.)

Biggles—Did you know that Mr. Bituminous is dead?

Diggins—No, he must have died suddenly.

Biggles—He heard that in Chili dealers get \$55 a ton for coal.—(Pittsburgh Dispatch.)

Delegate—I hope to see the day when all shall be equal, and one man as good as another.

Pat—So do I, begorral and thin I'll soon show Dennis McCarthy I'm a better man than he is.—(Judge.)

Miss Pallade—I have just heard that your brother has lost two of his fingers. I am so sorry, and the pain must have been frightful.

Miss Bralney (Boston)—O, the pain was nothing, but just think (sobbing), he won't be able to tie his own neckties any more.—(Clothier and Furnisher.)

FLATS IN PARIS.

A New York woman, just home from a two years' residence abroad, has this to say about French flats in France: "In looking for an apartment in Paris, the American housekeeper must make up her mind to relinquish certain things which on this side she considers essentials. Steam heat she will not find except in one or two recently built houses especially designed to cater to American tenants, and a passenger elevator will also be very seldom met with. Set wash tubs do not exist in French flat kitchens, and the bath rooms are not the comfortable and convenient places which the most inexpensive New York apartments have. There is only cold water for the enormous tub which stands there, hot water having to be separately heated for the bath. There is usually an oil or gas arrangement in the bath room to do this, but the whole bathing system is, to a New Yorker, extremely primitive and inconvenient."

"During the excessive and unusual cold of this winter the tenants of these flats have actually suffered from the weather, so inadequate is their heating plan. Wood and coal are so expensive that even the halls are not heated in the majority of flat houses; this is so seldom done, indeed, that where it is the fact is blazoned in the advertisements, and the concierge speaks of it with bated breath. That concierge, by the way, is another trial. He or she, for it is as often one as the other, rules Paris. A New York janitor is meek and docile in comparison. It was a great trial to my American independence—the manner in which I was obliged to subject myself to our concierge."

"However, these are the objections to the native French flat; they have advantages, too. First, their exquisite neatness and the feeling of security one has in buildings that do not touch the sky. A sixth floor is the highest, and this is usually given over to the servants of all the separate households under the roof. We had electric bells in one apartment, delightful, airy rooms, two drawing rooms, a tiny kitchen that would be the despair of an Irish cook, but in which a French woman can accomplish all her duties and keep in the most admirable order. The houses seem better built, too, than the majority of their American imitations. Sounds and smells are not carried so easily from one to another.

On the whole, if one can get over a few of her home prejudices, life in a real French flat is far from uncomfortable."—Her Point of View in New York Times.

Beauty from Repeated Washings.

A woman has started a beauty shop in London whose formula for the production of good looks consists in teaching her sisters to be clean. Two or three women have told me that they make a practice of testing everything that is advertised. Fashionable doctors get frightened for recipes for beauty. What a pity women cannot see the folly of tampering with nature! They would be all the handsomer if they left her alone. Those of the fashionable world have complexion like a piece of leather at 40; at 50 they take on the appearance of a shagreened skin. A veneer of paint and powder will not make a woman look pretty for long—the only way to be pretty is to be clean. This is the opinion of a lady who has recently set up as a beautician. Her name is Miss Shepherd, and her mission is to teach women how to be clean. She told me that it usually took her a week to make a woman's face clean.

"How do you go to work?" I asked.

"Of course I start by washing the lady's face," replied the little woman. "This takes time—generally half an hour. I use various waters. The first is tepid, the second is warm, the third is hot, and the fourth is almost at boiling point. Then a little cream is applied, and I massage or iron the face for fully a quarter of an hour. This is to take out wrinkles and promote circulation. Then after the massage I wash the face again, using the same number of waters as at first. Only this time I start with hot water and leave off with cold. Then, when the face has been gently dried with a soft handkerchief, I slap the cheeks till the color returns."

"But doesn't the slapping hurt?" I inquired.

"Oh, no, it does not; it is pleasant rather than otherwise," replied the beautician, "and it prevents the face getting mottled. I use an electric battery occasionally for deep lines and wrinkles. It is a very effective skin tightener."—Miss Mantlin in Pall Mall Budget.

Electric Conduits of Paper.

Paper tubes are now being used as conduits for electric cables, water, gas and other purposes. The method of their manufacture is interesting. The width of the paper is equal to the length of a given pipe. The paper is first run through molten asphalt and is then rolled upon a mandrel of wood, the size of which determines the diameter of the pipe. When cool the inside of the pipe is covered with a certain kind of enamel and the outside with a composition of bituminous lacquer and sand, and it is said that a comparatively thin pipe will stand a very powerful pressure.—New York Telegram.

Practical Young Philanthropists.

Three little Sunday school boys in Port Fairfield noticed that one of their classmates was poor and ragged. They were the right kind of boys, so they didn't make fun of him, but called in council to consider what steps could be taken to better his condition; and, acting upon their decision, they started out soliciting funds and obtained enough to buy an entire suit. That school evidently teaches practical Christianity.—Bangor Maine.

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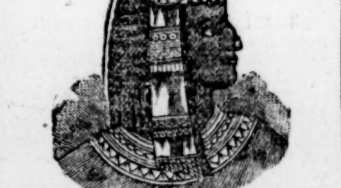
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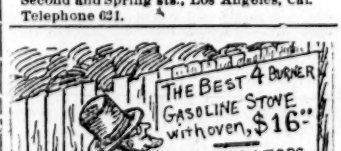
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TO THE PUBLIC: Dr. Wong Him, 639 Upper Main St., has cured my mother of the typhoid fever in less than one week and has left her entirely well, and also has cured me of a tumor I had on my left side. After suffering for a long time and receiving no benefit from doctors, I concluded to try the above gentleman. (Dr. Wong Him) who has left me entirely well, and now I feel it my duty to testify to his benefit. I want to recommend him to the public as a most competent and skillful physician. MISS CAIRIE PEREIRA and Dr. D. C. KIRKLAND, 364 Broadway St., Los Angeles, Cal. February 21, 1891.

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Terms:

One-half to one-third cash, balance on time to suit purchaser; interest 8 per cent. Title perfect. Soil, the very best, a rich sandy loam fifty feet deep.

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Abundant; an inch to seven acres. PIPED TO EVERY TEN ACRES. Supplied under the Wright Irrigation District law.

Situation:

Most desirable. One mile southeast of Rialto, six miles north of Riverside, one mile west of Colton Terrace, and fifty miles east of Los Angeles—right in the heart of the Southern California Orange Belt—no better location can be found for an orange orchard and a delightful home. The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads pass through the tract, thus making the world a market for producers.

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One might travel over the world and not find so many and such excellent building sites within a like compass and no two alike. People of taste, those who enjoy daily the beautiful and sublime, can here have homes at a moderate cost in the center of a magnificent vista, Grayback, Old Baldy, San Jacinto, and the whole San Bernardino Range make an amphitheater perpetually sublime. Twenty villages are in sight, and as many trains of cars are often seen in full view. With such scenery, and oranges growing on one's own premises, paying yearly \$800 an acre, happiness and comfort are surely secured. At Colton a carriage meets the morning trains from Los Angeles to convey free of charge people wishing to look at this beautiful tract. Call on or address

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HALL & HART

SECRET REVENGE.

The Mafia the Outgrowth of
Kingly Tyranny.

THE TRAGEDY AT NEW ORLEANS.

It has brought to the surface a number of strange statements and startling facts—make-up of the Italian Colony at the Crescent City.

It may be fairly said that never since the world had written history has any tragedy developed such remarkable details and con-



MANUEL POLITZ.

sequences in the recent New Orleans lynchings. To begin with, there was the terrible excitement and intense purpose following the announcement by the jury that they had not convicted any of the Sicilians accused of complicity in the murder of Chief of Police Hendon.



JOAQUIN MANORITTA.

Then came the wild uproar and deadly work at the parish prison. Even at the supreme moment of blood letting the mob showed some of the strange inconsistencies to which human nature is liable. Manuel Politz, it will be remembered, was one of the two victims who were taken outside the jail and hanged for the education of the crowd that was unable because of numbers to participate in the lynchings. When strung up Politz twice reached above his head, grasped the rope and loosened the noose. A lynchman seized the arms of the desperately struggling man, tied them behind his back and then held the victim by the feet while comrades poured unnumbered bullets into the gasping body of the object of their wrath. As soon as the man was known to be dead the frenzy of the



JOHN WICKLIFFE.

crowd took a new form, and a rush was made by hundreds of people, who stripped the corpse in their desire to possess some fragment of his clothing or of the rope with which he was hanged. It was a strange transition from the rage for revenge to the greed for gain. The struggling men and women wanted the shreds of cloth from Politz's body, not as mementos of the execution, but as talismans that would bring them luck in the lottery or at the gaming table.

was a good deliverance to the community. He also asserted his personal knowledge of the existence of the Mafia, who had attempted, under pain of death, to compel him to contribute a thousand dollars to the society. Mr. Rocchi had the nerve to refuse to be blackmailed, and heeding the leader of the order in their den of them to kill him. He was not molested.

As for the comments of the press through out the world, they have been diverse as personal opinions. But few American papers outside of New Orleans have indorsed the action of the mob, and the Italian journals naturally have denounced it with great bitterness; but the press of other European countries in many cases gave the affair their unqualified approval, and the commendatory utterances of the great London dailies were so emphatic as to be remarkable.

So much for the strange situation of affairs following this fierce tragedy. The lynchings themselves may be set down as an indirect result of kingly tyranny. Under the rule of the Bourbons, and when Italy was divided into numerous states, oppression grew on the people to the earth. The ruling classes taxed the tradesmen and the farmer

to the verge of ruin, and whoever protested went to a prison or the galleys. Open revolt being out of the question, the victims of oppression organized in secret, and the result was societies such as the Mafia, the Camorra and the Illuminati.

When Italy achieved freedom and nationality these bodies degenerated from their original purpose, and continued thereafter as bands of blackmailers, brigands and kidnappers. The governments of Victor Emmanuel and of his son, King Humbert, rooted them out by vigorous and bloody methods. What Dr. Trevelyan has already been mentioned. Many who escaped the premier's vengeance fled to America and located at New Orleans, where they continued their nefarious practices under new names. Although comparatively few in numbers, they terrorized and dominated the respectable and hard working Italian colonists of the Crescent City.

How thoroughly they had refined the art of blood letting is shown by the fact that different weapons were used with which to kill a traitor to the order, an obnoxious

countryman or an American who had incurred their sentence to death. The traitor was always slain with a pistol stab in the back, poison was the means used to reach the unaffiliated Italian, while firearms only were directed against the foreigner. It will be remembered that gunshot wounds caused the death of Chief Hendon.

There are 20,000 Italians in New Orleans, and at least 15,000 in the country round about the Louisiana metropolis. Those employed on the plantations have superseded the negroes as laborers, and those who live in the city practically monopolize the fruit, oyster and restaurant trades. Nine tenths of the entire number are frugal, honest and hard working. It is therefore to be regretted, first, that a blot should have been cast upon the good name of the colony by the murder of the chief of police, and second, that it should have been deemed necessary to avenge that murder by extra legal proceedings.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says that the other night Engineer Dillon, of Danville, Mackville and Southern railroad, dreamt that a large rock had fallen on his road near Leatherwood creek, and that his engine, having come in contact with it, was broken to pieces. The dream so impressed him that he declined to make his usual run over the road. The rest is doubtful, and bids fair to remain a long time, though the engine, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, the relatives both of the accused young man and the dead lady, a squad of detectives and a score of reporters are trying to make it clear.

FOOLISH WOMEN.

Why Will They be so Thoughtless and Careless Even About Matters Which Concern Their Beauty?

The plainest features become pretty when clothed with a fresh, rosy skin. It is the power of every woman to have a soft, fine skin, thus adding much to her charms, if she will devote a little time and care to her toilet. It should be a duty as well as a pleasure to every woman to enhance her powers of attractiveness.

So says the highest authority in London. But nothing can be more absurd than for any woman to try to be beautiful simply by powdering the face, or applying cream or ointment. These things are necessary, it is true; but something else is more important. Good refreshing sleep. Warm circulating blood which never permits cold feet or blue nose. These things make beauty quicker than any powders or lotions can. But, my lady reader, how can this be done? Keep the blood moving by some gentle stimulant, and for this purpose nothing is equal to pure whiskey. Not the whiskey commonly known as such, but the pure, unadulterated, grain distilled, pure, clear, and of the highest quality. The ruling classes taxed the tradesmen and the farmer

to the verge of ruin, and whoever protested went to a prison or the galleys. Open revolt being out of the question, the victims of oppression organized in secret, and the result was societies such as the Mafia, the Camorra and the Illuminati.

When Italy achieved freedom and nationality these bodies degenerated from their original purpose, and continued thereafter as bands of blackmailers, brigands and kidnappers. The governments of Victor Emmanuel and of his son, King Humbert, rooted them out by vigorous and bloody methods. What Dr. Trevelyan has already been mentioned. Many who escaped the premier's vengeance fled to America and located at New Orleans, where they continued their nefarious practices under new names. Although comparatively few in numbers, they terrorized and dominated the respectable and hard working Italian colonists of the Crescent City.

How thoroughly they had refined the art of blood letting is shown by the fact that different weapons were used with which to kill a traitor to the order, an obnoxious countryman or an American who had incurred their sentence to death. The traitor was always slain with a pistol stab in the back, poison was the means used to reach the unaffiliated Italian, while firearms only were directed against the foreigner. It will be remembered that gunshot wounds caused the death of Chief Hendon.

There are 20,000 Italians in New Orleans, and at least 15,000 in the country round about the Louisiana metropolis. Those employed on the plantations have superseded the negroes as laborers, and those who live in the city practically monopolize the fruit, oyster and restaurant trades. Nine tenths of the entire number are frugal, honest and hard working. It is therefore to be regretted, first, that a blot should have been cast upon the good name of the colony by the murder of the chief of police, and second, that it should have been deemed necessary to avenge that murder by extra legal proceedings.

A dispatch from Charlotte, N. C., says that the other night Engineer Dillon, of Danville, Mackville and Southern railroad, dreamt that a large rock had fallen on his road near Leatherwood creek, and that his engine, having come in contact with it, was broken to pieces. The dream so impressed him that he declined to make his usual run over the road. The rest is doubtful, and bids fair to remain a long time, though the engine, the New York College of Physicians and Surgeons, the relatives both of the accused young man and the dead lady, a squad of detectives and a score of reporters are trying to make it clear.

All connected with the affair are of good social standing. Mr. George Potts is a resident of Ocean Grove, N. J., and Carlyle W. Harris, though possessed of considerable wealth, is backed by well to do relatives. The families met at the seashore in 1889, and Carlyle Harris soon asked for the hand of Helen. Her parents refused an immediate consent on account of the girl's youth, so Carlyle continued his medical studies at the New York college, and Mamie, as she was affectionately called, became a pupil at the Cosmothe School for Young Ladies. Last January Harris "prescribed" for Miss Potts, who was suffering from insomnia. She died soon afterward.

DR. HONG SOI,

127 S. Broadway, between First and Second Sts. His Wonderful Cures have attracted hundreds. Consultation Free.



Dr. Hong Soi has cured over 2500 people who were afflicted with nearly every form of the various diseases the human body is heir to. Fully 90 per cent of these cases were made of cures that could not find relief in the other system of medicine as practiced in America and Europe. Dr. Hong Soi's system of medicine there are 40 different diseases and he cures 24 of them including 20 of the rheumatism, 25 of the 25 forms of consumption, 30 of the lung, 20 of the stomach, 20 of the heart disease, 20 of the liver disease, 20 of the spleen, 20 of the kidneys, 20 of the bladder, 20 of the prostate, 20 of the testicles, 20 of the ovaries, 20 of the uterus, 20 of the vagina, 20 of the cervix, 20 of the rectum, 20 of the sigmoid, 20 of the colon, 20 of the small intestine, 20 of the large intestine, 20 of the stomach, 20 of the liver, 20 of the spleen, 20 of the kidneys, 20 of the bladder, 20 of the prostate, 20 of the testicles, 20 of the ovaries, 20 of the uterus, 20 of the vagina, 20 of the cervix, 20 of the rectum, 20 of the sigmoid, 20 of the colon, 20 of the small intestine, 20 of the large intestine, 20 of the stomach, 20 of the liver, 20 of the spleen, 20 of the kidneys, 20 of the bladder, 20 of the prostate, 20 of the testicles, 20 of the ovaries, 20 of the 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20 of the uterus, 20 of the vagina,

PASADENA.

Office No. 261-2 E. Colorado Street.

SUNDAY'S BUDGET.

News About the President's Reception.

MERRIMENT AT MORGAN HALL.

Young Ladies and Gentlemen Go Through a German-Company B's Annual Inspection—Brevities.

As the time draws near for the President's arrival, public interest in the event is on the increase. Only once before in his history has Pasadena been honored by a visit from a United States President, and now that such an important event is to be repeated, the people, irrespective of party, seem determined to make the most of it.

The distinguished guests will arrive at 7 o'clock Thursday. The first event following their arrival will be a public reception at Hotel Green. The Executive Committee are now discussing where is the best place to hold the reception. Two plans have been suggested. The one for the line of visitors to enter from Raymond avenue, pass up the broad staircase, and thence through the parlor, where the President and his party will be stationed, making their exit by the stage entrance; the other plan has the President located in the main office corridor, through which the visitors would pass from the Raymond avenue entrance and out the door at the southern end of the building. One of these plans will be decided upon today. Some people seem to be in the dark as to the nature of this reception. It will last but one hour, and is open to the public. Every body who desires to pay their respects to the President will be welcome. As for the children, it should be kept in mind that the drive on the following morning has been arranged for their special benefit, and they will have ample opportunity for seeing the President and presenting him with flowers. It would be well then for the children to give the older people full sway at the evening reception. Immediately following the reception will be the banquet.

The Floral Committee expect to make a fine showing Friday morning. Most of the money appropriated by the Council will be expended on the floral arch on Marquette avenue, south of Colorado street, near the school children will be stationed. For the balance of the decorations, except at the Hotel Green, the committee must depend almost entirely on individual assistance from every resident and business man along the line of the proposed drive. Let there be a profusion of flowers and bunting. Surely this will be a fit occasion for the town to don its gala attire.

The Executive Committee will today forward a formal invitation to John E. Godfrey Post, G. A. R., to be present at the station to receive the President and also at the reception. The arrival of the special train will be announced by the booming of cannon and a display of fireworks in the vicinity of the station.

Complimentary telegrams of invitation to the banquet have been forwarded to M. H. Wright, R. Williams and J. W. Bannan, Pasadena's representatives at the orange carnival. The name of Frank Drake has been inadvertently omitted from the list of the members of the Reception Committee. The Executive Committee will meet at 9 o'clock this morning.

YOUTH AND MERRIMENT.

Miss Gleason's Reception to Her Dancing Class.

Morgan Hall presented a brilliant scene on Saturday evening, the occasion being a reception tendered by Miss Florence Gleason to the members of her children's dancing class. The hall was charmingly decorated with a profusion of flowers, white being the predominating color, which prettily set off the handsome costumes of the children and those of the numerous invited guests present.

Mrs. Gleason, Mrs. C. D. Daggett and Mrs. Kramer of Los Angeles acted as patronesses. The following fancy dances were given by pupils of Henry J. Kramer of Los Angeles: Miss Kramer acting as accompanist.

Sailor's Hornpipe—Miss Ceila Cohen. Dew Drop Dance—Misses Nell Taylor, Agnes Littlejohn and Miss Littlejohn. Chachucha, (Spanish dance)—Miss Anna Cohen.

All the dances were gracefully executed, especially the chachucha by Miss Anna Cohen. The Chinese comique was very funny and elicited much applause. Following came a grand march led by Mr. Kramer and Miss Gleason, the dancers, waltz glide, the Berlin, schottische, and a German dance by the members of Miss Gleason's class, consisting of Helen and John Daggett, Banks McBride, Jennie and Thomas Nelms, John Bley, Edward Barker, Vera Fisher, Theresa Cloud, Pauline Loebe, Anna and Benjamin Whitmore, Charley and Sarah Coleman, Dora and Marion McGilvray, Fred Roche, Rob and Fannie Haney, George and James Cruikshank, Clifford Wood, Pierce Mitchell, E. O. Hull, Sobieski Lowe, John Shumway, Virginia and Edith Rowland, Mabel Doolittle, Mamie Pierce, Francis Bolt, Edith Rand, Ray and Lida Conger, Florence Rose, Ethel Day, Erenie Burnham and Blanche Withrell.

The German figures were new and effective, and the favors, consisting of Japanese fans, scarfpins and bunches of daisies, very pretty. Miss Hill acted as accompanist the latter part of the evening. A short programme of dances followed, in which all present participated. It was after 11 o'clock when the very pleasant event came to a close.

Annual Inspection.

The annual inspection of Company B will be made this evening at the Armory, Major Driftell brigade inspector. The inspection will be thorough, but the boys hope to make a good showing and be classed near the top in rank. Col. W. G. Schreiber of Los Angeles will possibly be present. The inspection will begin at 7:30 o'clock.

Hotel San Gabriel. Late arrivals: Mrs. Crouch, Detroit; Mrs. Adams, Mrs. Rosefield, Miss H. C. Posson, W. Porter and wife, Eli Johnson, San Francisco; F. Herndon and family, M. L. Young, Mrs. A. B. Armstrong and child, Mrs. Capt. Bell, Los Angeles; L.

N. Talbot, Providence, R. I.; F. Bierminster, Jr., and wife, Troy, N. Y.; R. L. Fleming, Boston; E. B. Pullbrook, Mrs. William Freeman, G. Roscoe Thomas, Pasadena; H. A. Wartell, Oakland; Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Adams, Chicago; H. B. Denman, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Newton, Virginia; Mrs. W. L. Vall, Phoenix, Ariz.; Miss Etta Brant, Washington, D. C.

BREVITIES.

Poppies are going out of season. Yesterday's overland arrived on time.

The rain flag floats above the Hotel Green.

The Y. M. C. A. delegates will return from Santa Barbara today.

The Y. M. C. A. reading room contains a big bunch of calla lilies.

Rev. Dr. Robinson preached at All Saints' Church yesterday morning.

Yesterday was cloudy and warmer. It looks as if we are to have more rain.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred McNally and family left on yesterday's overland for Chicago.

Frederick Elder Van Cleave preached in the Methodist Church yesterday evening.

The Riverside tennis tournament comes off this week. Pasadena will be represented.

Company B pleasantly anticipates an encampment at Santa Monica some time during August.

Four members of the Athletic Club took a cross-country run in the direction of San Gabriel yesterday morning.

Miss Henrietta Vischer has returned from a visit to her sister, Miss Lydia Vischer, at Marlborough School, Los Angeles.

A party of visitors passed through town yesterday morning in a four-in-hand on their way from Los Angeles to Baldwin's ranch.

Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman will speak on "The Praying Man's Feet" at the Methodist Church this evening. No admission will be charged.

A couple of Los Angeles bloods surprised the prosaic natives by driving through town yesterday afternoon in a giddy cart behind a white and a black horse.

Mrs. Dr. Viall received a telegram yesterday announcing the death of her brother, William Atkinson, in New York city. It is but a short time since Mrs. Viall's father died in New York, a victim of a garvin.

Rev. D. D. Garvin, who has been called to the pastorate of the Christian church, entered upon his new field of labor. His last charge was at Santa Barbara. Rev. Mr. Garvin is spoken of as a man of much ability.

Venerable Vanity. The vanity that survives the decay of every mortal charm is of all follies, the most ridiculous. One can hardly blame a beautiful woman for rejoicing in the admiration to which her mirror tells her she has a right, or for setting off to the best advantage the physical perfections with which heaven has endowed her; but the withered grandeur who was once a Hebe is not excused by her antecedents for attempting the role of Hebe in spite of faded cheeks, lack luster eyes and hair that has desecrated from gold to pewter and is lacquered over to conceal the change.

Looking glasses tell the truth to three-score and sixteen. They reflect saffron as faithfully as rose, and when the saffron is overlaid with manufactured bloom they tell the enamored elder to her face that it is unnatural. And what the mirror says silently society repeats with a sneer. It is impossible to mistake rondo for the tint of nature. The imposture is as apparent to every observer as it is "beauteous of paint" were written on the forehead of the pink-scented lady.

Pale young women as well as sallow old ones are much given to coloring their cheeks in this age of personal artifice. Hundreds of girls between the ages of 16 and 20 paint their faces at least as often as they clean their teeth.

Never were there more counterfeits of nature in circulation than in this our day. It seems to be the fashion to be spurious.—New York Ledger.

Ex-King Milan is to be allowed \$20,000 a year by the Serbian regency. He has decided to establish himself in Paris and has bought a house there in the Avenue du Bois de Boulogne.

INDIAN BASKETS AND CURIOS.

10 percent discount at Woman's Exchange, 125 E. Fourth st., near Hotel Westminster, Pasadena.

CALIFORNIA SOUVENIRS.

Headquarters for wild flower, fern and seed moss art work. (Lansford) 1208 S. Fair Oaks ave., near Raymond station, Pasadena.

SABERS.

SAN GABRIEL VALLEY BANK—PASADENA, CAL. Capital Paid up \$50,000 Surplus 11,847

DIRECTORS.

HON. H. B. MARSHALL, HON. L. J. ROSE, W. W. MAGUIRE, J. E. BELL, Vice-Pres. J. M. HEGGE, B. MARSHALL WOTKINS, Cashier. A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Time deposits received and 5 per cent interest paid.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK.

President, P. M. GREEN, Vice-President, J. E. BELL, Cashier, A. H. CONGER, Asst. Cashier, ERNEST H. MAY.

Capital paid up \$100,000 Surplus 60,000

A General Banking Business Transacted.

PASADENA NATIONAL BANK.

Capital Paid up \$100,000 Profits 9,000

W. H. HELLMAN, President, E. F. SPENCE, Vice-President, J. E. LUKERS, Cashier, J. E. LUKERS, Asst. Cashier. Agency for Los Angeles Savings Bank and Savings Bank of Southern California.

WILLIAM R. STAATS.

INVESTMENT BANKER AND BROKER. Money to Loan. Collections Made. 12 S. RAYMOND AVENUE.

McDONALD & BROOKS, SUCCESSORS.

Real Estate and Loans. Negotiate loans, rent houses, manage properties, make collections, pay taxes, etc. References: banks or business men of the city. NO. 7 E. COLORADO ST.

MRS. BANCOM, NURSE, HAS MOVED.

to 15 S. Delacy st., where she may be found hereafter.

FICKLE APRIL FASHIONS.

They Blossom Fair and Bright with the Flowers.

AT A BUTTERCUP BREAKFAST.

Noteworthy Hats and Parasols—Smart Frocks for Warm Weather—The Summer Girl Puts on Straightout Vests and Smiles

[COPYRIGHT, 1891.]

NEW YORK, April 13.—[Special Correspondence of THE TIMES.]

The prettiest costume of the spring is seen at the breakfast given in accordance with a new and pleasant custom to celebrate the return of the flowers.

A buttercup breakfast on Thursday was an example so much in point that I must give you some brief description. The buttercups were not buttercups at all—alas, for us, who love the country flower—but the big yellow cowslips, or "Mayblobs" of the brooks, with their satiny yellow petals.

These the hostess had caused to be twisted into long loose garlands with the help, I think, of the tinsel wire by which one hangs pictures, and had swung the flower ropes from the curtain poles and against the portieres, making an "old colonial" decoration of blossoming festoons. Her mantle she banked with the bright nodding things we were supposed to accept for the favorites of our childhood, and in the middle of the table was placed a low oval basket, enameled in white and gold and filled with "buttercups" standing amid their own bush leaves. Wax tapers, perfumed and tinted yellow, were supported in low, wide-armed candelabra of Sevres china, gold and green ribbons crossed the table, and here and there were scattered "individual" flower vases in cream and gold porcelain holding each one a sprig of the reigning blossom.

The hostess has been something of an invalid for years, and so was unable to give herself some becoming latitude in the matter of dress, appearing at table in a classic tea gown of peach and gold crepe de chine, made with an overdress of peach above a long full robe of some hanging sleeves of an oblong form were marked feature of her toilet, as was the golden girdle by which the neck, not the waist, was encircled.

Another frock which is thoroughly characteristic of the season is of polka-dotted chablis in a princess shape, with what one calls nowadays a "bodice" of silk beneath the left arm, sloping away on the right and knotted behind, the straight length falling like a sash to the floor. There are revers to the corsage, a full chemise of silk and sleeve puffs of silk with ribbon bows. The hat is of lace and gold cord.

Unhappy is the woman who is not fringed. Belts which look like those of the savages glorified are added to toilets of all kinds. A broad gold ribbon, if broadened so much the better, is the favorite material, and is sewn with spangles, folded in a point in front and edged all about with a deep fringe of gold beads which come down about the hips like a drapery. A fringed toilet, noted a few days ago, was of gray-toilet camel's hair figured in long ovals in silver, and the foot of the skirt was a wide heavy gallow of silver tinsel; on the left side was a jingling cascade of silver fringe; the jacket had gallow trimmings, and the pointed belt was made of gallow; there was a cape with a Medici collar and a wide cascade down each side of the front with more of the noise-producing fringe.

Her guests were young married women of the fashionable set, and their hats absorbed the gaze and provoked reflection. None of them had received warning of the color of the festivity, and yet gold is so universal this spring they all in a manner fitted in with the gold-rimmed plates and the buttercup decorations. A woman with blue, childish eyes and color like a grey open cork straw hat bent and twisted into the quaintest shape imaginable, and the silver tinsel lace which flared over it, like the spread of a fan-tail pigeon, served as the starting point for a smiling man in a yellow flower of the Japanese willow.

A smart little bonnet which was nearly flat with edged with large gold balls and high at the back was set a bunch of the pale pink primulas. A prettier one was all gold embroidered lisse with a thick wreath of blue, close-set golden berries. But the hats were most interesting. There was one worn by one of those porcelain beauties who always excite a suspicion that they are made up when the cheeks are not at all; it was a large yellow brown straw with a narrow, lace-like edge of dull gold tinsel and garniture of yellow brown net, all loops and puffs. Long-stemmed sweet peas in tints as delicate and beautiful as the cheeks beneath them, and accepted with fewer reservations, covered the crown and drooped almost into the eyes. A huge hat of black lace reminded one irresistibly of a pie whose cover has been lifted to inspect the filling. It had a flat brim gathered full like a ruche and fitted lightly about a mass of dark curls. Attached to this circle at the back was a long oval of lace and ribbons carrying one crimson rose and fluttering in the wind like a top crust only lightly basted. Probably the most original coiffure of all was a cornucopia of jet rising from a mass of pink crepe and having bows of black velvet at the back with long streamers.

A woman with a red dress and a given a little gold and white bonnet basket with a sprig of cowslips tied in with the ribbons.

The city grows more interesting day by day. As the spring garnitures cease to be such extreme novelties the afternoon parade becomes gay, because every woman, instead of one in four, is bright with her April blossoming. There is after all something wholesome about the brilliancy of the season's colors. We have not refused to be pleased by delicate tints but we have turned our backs definitely and decidedly upon the shades which hint of fading and decay. There is the dull, peculiar tone some roses reflect when they are withering; there is the purple that comes into sweet peas when they are past their prime; there are dozens of dying colors we have long had with us, and these we have eschewed for others which speak of life, and warmth, and sunshine. We may run to such excess as to become barbaric, but our present tastes are healthy.

We do not shrink from vivid contrasts. A brilliant brunette was wearing yesterday a trim dress of black cloth with a broad crimson ribbon bordered with gold flouting itself in a circling band above the hem. Her pointed belt and her gauntlet cuffs reaching to the elbows brought in the same catching note, and her hat was a crimson set with poppies and black velvet ribbons. One sees black and yellow, black and pink, grey and yellow, grey and blue, showing themselves on the streets without reserves of modesty. Corn color and white I have seen several times within the week, and honey-suckle yellow combined with shrimp pink and embroidered with silver. Yellow and peach figured with

white is a strange freak of fashion, but more noteworthy of all are the parasols. There is no feat of daring to which they are not equal. Many are painted with masses of lilacs and roses. One which was lifted above a carriage yesterday morning was of rose-tinted silk, bordered with a deep lounce and covered with masses of straw lilies in pale yellow. Long garlands of roses drooped over its different panels, a bud or a straying tendril hanging at times below the lounce. It had an ebony handle, about which were tied long pink ribbons.

There is cause for rejoicing in that waists are perceptibly shortening. The pendulum swings from one extreme to the other, and after a Holbein season we are started in the path back to the Empire. Josephine dresses are even now the "newest" novelties, but will be adopted for some time to come in all probability, except for light summer frocks and for the extreme of evening glory. It seems monstrous for them to make much headway until they have fought and conquered high shoulders.

Here is a pretty frock that shone at a pretty luncheon. The material is an old rose India silk figured with black, and the skirt is cut round and full. The waist is shirred under a scalloped corsage which is dotted with faced jet ornaments in stars. The skirt puffs out a bit under the bodice over the hips and has a broad trimming of the sparkling jets about the bottom. With it goes a lot of rose chip trimmed with rose-colored tips and black ribbons.

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